Amusements Co-Night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—8—" Semiramide."
BLIOU OPERA HOUSE—8—" Orpheus and Eurydice."
CASINO—8—" The Beggar Student."
DALY'S THEATRE—9—" Seven-Twenty-Eight."
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—8—" Francesco da l'imini."
HAVERLY'S COMEDY THEATRE—8:30—" The Paristenne."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—8:30—" The Rajah."
NEW PARK THEAT E—8—" M'liss."
NIBLO'S GARDEN—8—"The Pavements of Paris."
STAR THEATRE—8—" Afrikarcise."
THEATRE COMIQUE—8—" Cordelia's Aspirations."
UNION SQUARE THEATRE—8—" Storm Beaten."
WALLACK'S THEATRE—8—" Old Heads and Young Hearts." Hearts."

Avenue Theatre—S—" Planter's Wife."

HAVENUE THEATRE—S—" Peril."

14TH STREET THEATRE—S—" In Paradise."

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New York Daily Tribune. FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JAN. 7.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Henry George addressed the working men of London yesterday. - The anniversary of the funeral of Gambetta was celebrated in Paris. Two steamships which arrived at Queenstown had no news from the Celtic .--- Much re gret is expressed in Bor in over Dr. Lasker's death. .Mr. Moody began a mission at Clapham and Battersea. Socialists in Paris visited the tombs of a number of Communists. Colonel Rathbone is improving.

DOMESTIC.-St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Convent at Belleville, Ill., was burned Saturday night, and a shocking loss of life resulted. ____ The railway coach of the Yale Glee Club was demolished at Charlestown, Ind.; several of the students were hurt, one of them fatally. - By a boiler explosion at Chillicothe, O., one man was killed and two were wounded. — Dietrick & Co., bag manufacturers, of San Francisco, have failed with habilities of \$376,000. ____ The eracker factory of F. A. Kennedy & Co., Chicago, was burned. = Charles W. Fisher, a Baltimore policeman, walked into a dock and was drowned. The cold wave reached New England Saturday night, ____ Two children were frozen to death Samuel H. Harley has been indicted in Virginia for marrying four women, now living, without a divorce from any of them.

CITY AND SUBURBAN. - The cause of Dr. Lasker's death was found to have been heart disease. The Central Presbyterian Caurch was dedicated. mr. Beecher made a statement concerning the music of Plymenth Church. The Rev. Henry J. Van Dyke, jr., preached on progress and permanence in religion. == A service commemorative of the 400th anniversary of Zwingli's birth was held.

THE WEATHER .- TRIBUNE local observations inclear or fair and warmer weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 17°; lowest, 9%; average,

The new Board of Aldermen is not expected to organize to-day, because the Democrats cannot agree among themselves on the question of spoils. If this deadlock could only be kept up until January 1, 1885, it would be a beautiful thing for the city.

The British Government has decided that England shall maintain her position in the Nile England shall maintain her position in land, protect Lower Egypt, and prevent the King of Abyssinia from attacking any Egyptian troops which may be sent against the Mahdi. But this does not extricate the Khedive from his predicament by any means. He is not ready to let the Soudan go; but he cannot defend it, and England will not. His only hope seems to be in Turkey. But the Porte is in a bad way financially, and France will not be pleased to see Turkish troops in the desert.

For reasons which a perusal of the matter will make clear, something over a column of The TRIBUNE's space this morning is devoted to the report of a sermon by the Rev. H. J. Van Dyke, ir., of the Brick Church. The topic is "Permanence and Progress in Religion," and the preacher takes the ground that the law of the development of Christianity is expressed in those words. What Mr. Van Dyke says is recommended especially to conservative Christians who think that change in religious views on any point means the destruction of the faith.

Mr. Buckner's bill "to prevent undue contraction of the currency," which be purposes to introduce in the House to-day, has already called forth much criticism from able financiers. What it is and what the objections to it are will be found described in our Washington dispatches. The measure is pronounced by many Representatives to be highly unconstitutional and dangerous. This hardly goes to show that Mr. Carlisle knew whereof he spoke when he said that Mr. Buckner "would not make war on crazy vagaries about the currency." If the Chairman on Banking and Currency ever made such a promise to the Speaker, it must have been with an immense mental reservation.

Parents whose children are away from home at school will be roused to anxious thought by the burning of the convent at Belleville, Ill., which resulted in the death of a number of pupils and their teachers. It is to be feared that in most buildings used for educational purposes throughput this country, sufficient provision for safety against fire has not been made. It is only within a few years that the subject has received much attention, and there is probably not a State in the Union where proper structures laws are in force. Meanwhile buildings of all sizes and for all uses have been going up rapidly just as the owners pleased. How unsafe they are is only made known from time to time by some calamity like this at Belleville. It is likely that in the course of years the legislators of the different Commonwealths will be roused to the necessity of passing proper building laws. But it is taking a sad experience to teach them.

An article to be found elsewhere in this paper will correct the impression which prevails wide- abduct Lord Coleridge during his visit to that ly in this country, that electric lighting is do- place. The conspirators were to enter his Lording little in Europe. The fact is that it is com- ship's room at the hotel by means of an outside ing into much more common use there than in cornice under the window, and carry him the United States. Gas has never been in great off-presumably in his night shirt-to the house favor abroad; but the objectionsurged against of one of their band. To the question of a proit are not applicable to electricity. It will be saic reporter-evidently a very grovelling noticed that the almost universal custom in person-how they meant to dispose of the European countries is to place the wires under elevator-boy, the historian of the project reground. The difficulties of imperfect insulation plied that the elevator-boy would be abducted of electric light companies who are actually arrested by an elevator-boy. In point of fact | the oneming of the year. The condition of parts and of the year. The condition of parts and of the oneming of the make as a second of the oneming of the make as a second of the oneming of the make as a second of the year. The condition of parts and of the make as a second of the oneming of the oneming of the make as a second of the oneming of the make as a second of the oneming of the oneming of the make as a second of the oneming of the gross and net power of the make as a second of the oneming of the gross and net power of the one of the oneming of the gross and net power of the one of the gross and net power of the one of the gross and net power of the one of the gross and net power of the one of the gross and net power of the one of the gross and net power of the one of the gross and net power of the one of the gross and net power of the one of the gross and net power of the one of the gross and net power of the one of the gross and net power of the one of the gross and net power of the gr

pining to put their wires underground, but do not see how they can, will find points for careful consideration in the article referred to.

In 1883, there were completed only 6,608 miles of railroad, against 11,591 miles in the previous year. But an examination of the progress of railroad building in different sections discloses some remarkable facts. The results are given in detail elsewhere; they show a surprising development of the railway system in the Northern States between the Hudson and the Mississippi rivers, a sluggish growth in the region south of the Potomac and Chio and east of the Mississippi, a remarkable decrease in railway building in the Southwest, and the completion of 1,712 miles last year, and 4,780 miles within three years, in Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. But for the continued and rapid growth of the system in that direction, and in New-York, Pennsylvania, and the five States between Pennsylvania and the Mississippi, railroad building last year would have been a rather insignificant matter. The details of area and population elsewhere given show, moreover, that the growth of the railroad system is governed by very different laws in the Northern belt of States from those that restrict its development in the South and Southwest.

CITY LEGISLATION AT ALBANY. No higher duty will devolve upon the Legisature at this session than that of furnishing relief to the overburdened taxpayers of this city. As soon as the committees are announced this subject should be taken up in a vigorous manner. The apparent intention of the Democratic leaders to endeavor to thwart any legislation designed to improve the city government should in no way influence the action of the Republicans. Governor Cleveland, while devoting space in his message to the consideration of questions with which the Legislature has nothing to do, was significantly silent on this vital question of municipal reform. And Lieutenant-Governor Hill, in his usual brazen manner, deliberately came to the defense of the system of municipal government that has in one year added nearly \$3,500,000 to this city's tax burdens. The pressing need patriotic. Why cannot Irishmen of common of reform is shown in the fact that while the population of New-York has grown 62 per cent its expenditures have in the same time increased 350 per cent. The per capita tax of daty? \$11 99 in 1360 has grown to one of \$24 19 in 1884. Since 1878 the assessed valuation of property in the city has increased \$178,000,000. But even that, under the existing rate of taxation, has not been sufficient to meet the rapacious demands of the city rulers, and this year the tax rate must go up from \$2.29 to

It is this piratical system of government that a certain class of Democrats would perpetuate, in the hope that it will aid their party in a National election by furnishing an almost unlimited supply of campaign funds. The Republicans in the Legislature should fearlessly perform their duty on this question, regardless of party considerations. The Influence of no politician, Democrat or Republican, should be allowed to stand in the way of reform. If wise non-partisan measures for relief are sent to the Governor he will hardly dare to defeat them. But if he should refuse to give them his approval, the result cannot fail to be beneficial to the Republican party.

It is not necessary to await the result of legislative investigations in order to devise measures for the relief of the city government. Irregularities and anuses, such as those prevailing in the Public Works Department, should be thoroughly exposed, with a view of preventing their repetition and bringing to punishment officials guilty of wrong-doing. One of the reasons why relief from the evils undelayed is because the Legislature has waited for reports of investigating committees, which | from disturbing features. are not made until near the end of the session,

In 1880 a committee of the State Senate began an investigation into the city government, and a year later it reported a bill with many excellent provisions. One clause in that bill provided for the abolition of the unbalanced bid system and for proper supervision in executing city contracts. On this subject the committee said: "As is well known, the unbalanced bid system was found to be 'exceedingly objectionable when in operation in the public works of the State. On its abolition an improved system was substituted, and this system has worked to the public ad-'vautage. There is no reason why the same 'system, if established, should not prove equally advantageous to the city. This the 'bill provides for, and also for the proper in-'spection of public works." Had the Legislature taken action on this subject, the city would have been saved the enormous losses that will follow the growth of this unbalanced bid system under Commissioner Thompson. There were other recommendations made by that committee which might well be acted upon at once by the Legislature, without waiting for further developments by investigating committees.

MORE ROMANCES, There is something so characteristically practical in certain alleged enterprises for the establishment of the Irish Republic that we hate and hesitate to think the reports of them perhaps untrue. The scheme for blowing up the Pope with dynamite, for example, in order the National banking system or indulge in any | to dissuade him from appealing to the National | conscience, bears such strong kinship to the the reserve has only three times been a little celebrated ram project, and to the operations above \$50,000,000 in the first week of January. for exploding the British Empire by cheap clockwork, that we cannot help associating it with in loans, under such creumstances, is most the labors of the great shirt-store parliament natural, and there is room to hope that it in the Third Avenue. It bears all the marks of may point to an increase in legitimate business that nice adjustment of means to eads which rather than in speculation. The \$3,750,000 has distinguished the Fenian campaigns from gained by the banks in cash is said to have been the beginning to the present day. Of course if the Pope is formidable to the dynamite party assassination, he would be a thousand times more formidable as a martyr to peace and the Ten Commandments; and his successor, following, as he certainly must, in the same policy, would speak with almost irresistible authority. The very fact-if it be a fact-that the Pope has been threatened, will add cogency to his christian counsels. But the rank absurdity of the menace, as addressed to such a personage on such a subject, puts it so exactly in a line with previous performances of the dynamite party that one can hardly help calling it probable because it is intrinsically ridiculous.

There is something very Irish also in the tale told by a patriot in a Western city of a plan to

watchman, owing to whose inopportune presence at the appointed time the raid was abandoned, and the conspirators lost \$8 a day which they had paid for rooms looking on the cornice. It is almost a pity that the scheme was spoiled. The enterprise of the maked Irishmen dragging the disrobed Chief Justice by night along the perilous cornice, and snatching him (along with the elevator-boy) into profound darkness and silence before the pedestrians and the casual policemen in the street below could recover from their astonishment, would have made a great figure in the illustrated histories. Then what a sensation would have stirred two hemispheres, as the detectives ransacked America for the missing Judge, and Great Britain sent her minions to take part in the hunt, and the Western reporters revelled in theories, and clews, and interviews with "a prominent Irishman whose name is withheld," and in all the other brilliant inventions which these gentiemen know how to apply to the concealment of crime. What a treat it would have been to read The Irish World under those circumstances, and what a tremendous embodiment of mystery and complacency would have been presented by the great I-Did-It, O'Donovan Rossa. How the incident was expected to end we hardly know. The most natural solution would be an offer from the British Government to negotiate through Mr. S. S. Cox. Nothing less than Irish independence, of course, could be accepted in exchange for a Chief Justice. This having been granted, Lord Coleridge would be released from the cellar, a little mouldy perhaps from long confinement, but enriched with an experience which would make him more interesting than ever at London dinner-tables.

There is one reason why these stories cannot be treated altogether in their comic aspect. Some thousands of ignorant and industrious Irish people believe in them, and on the strength of them are wasting their wages for swindlers. Every such stupid romance brings money to the professional demagogues who are getting fat on the credulity of the poor and sense tell their countrymen a little more wholesome truth ? Do the Irish priests in America feel satisfied that they are doing their whole

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

The new year certainly opens with less of apprehension than attended 1883 to its melancholy close. Notwithstanding the disaster to Mr. Villard, and the appointment of a receiver for the New-York and New-England, a better tone has prevailed in the stock market, and with tangible reasons. The iron trade has a better outlook, and dispatches already note the improvement in orders received at several points. The wheat market has yielded a little, and there has been but a slight advance in corn, and checked by large realizations—facts which give hope that speculation in products will not immediately run away with what chance for partly because of small receipts and partly from the shifting of speculative contracts from one month to another, but the statistical position does not encourage any apward movement. With receipts from plantations hardly 138,000 preceding, there is an increase of about 335,000 bales in the stock on hand at the ports and interior towns, and the European stocks are also larger than a year ago. Coffee has advanced to 124 for fair cargoes because of small receipts 000; another of \$300,000, and others at Rio, while sugar has declined to 6 cents for have debts varying from \$50,000 to \$75,000. fair refining, and oil has been without important movement. A better demand for export der which the city has suffered has been so often has lifted cheese, while butter has been firm. only three or four of the twenty-five counties Thus the market for products is generally free

Much was made at first of the reduction of apparently because sagacious men saw that a New-York-Chicago rate of 20 cents for wheat hogs, and 30 cents for bulk meats, would soon little to show for it. bring the companies to some understanding. At the West, too, even the most obstinate unbelievers begin to admit that any serious contest is likely to be avoided, though they still deny the current reports that the Burlington and Quincy has closed an agreement with the new alliance to maintain rates. The truth is that the ability of many important railroads to to wield a vast power for the suppression of any disturbing influence, has never been manifested more clearly than within the past two weeks. The admission of the West Shore to the trunk line pool, with so high a percentage of the total shipments as 12 per cent, was a genuine surprise to many who have not been misanthropic hopeless, for it was hardly believed that the other lines would so readily agree upon the proportion of traffic to be surrendered by each. There are still controversies to be adjusted and obstacles to be overcome in the railroad world. but it is undeniable that recent events have given better ground for hope than has been seen for a long time.

The year opens with a gain in bank reserves. as usual, but the surplus is now much larger than it has been at this date for a long time, and the reserve is much larger than it has been for at least fifteen years. Indeed, within that time and it now exceeds \$90,000,000. The increase drawn mainly from the Treasury, though the balances at Washington give no indication of when he raises his voice against rapine and it; the Treasury at all points has gained during the week \$1,169,068 in gold and \$635,331 in silver dollars, but has put out \$1,575,320 more gold certificates, and \$1,154,890 more silver certificates, so that it has added to the active circulation only about \$1,000,000. The withdrawals have exceeded the deposits of bonds about \$500,000, showing continued contraction of the bank circulation. The volume of business at New-York, as shown by exchanges for last week, was \$735,843,016, and, after allowance for stock transactions, about \$515,800,000, against \$509,700,000 for the corresponding

It is not strange that the number of failures reported by Bradstreet or the Mercantile Agency is large. The increase in the number of firms reported would of itself account for an increase of about 5 per cent in the number of tailures. Last week's report was 282, against 257 in the same week last year, a gain of less than ten per cent. The ill-success of many kinds of speculation during the latter half of last year, and the depression in securities which many business men have been in the

it seems to have been arrested by a corridor business is not altogether encouraging, but there are no indications of general unsoundness.

COUNTY-MAKING AS A BUSINESS.

Governor Ordway, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Interior, gives rather a startling account of the methods of swindlers and adventurers in organizing counties and selling bonds, for their own benefit in the new and lively country of Dakota. It has already been seen that the Territory has an unusually large share of politics in proportion to her population. The quarrel over the division of the Territory is as lively as ever, and will, of course, continue until Congress settles the matter of admission, which this Congress will not do. All the politics of the Territory, including the location of the capital, centre around this dispute, in which Governor Ordway has taken a hand at every opportunity. Possibly as a result of the hostility he has thus excited, a charge has just been made against the Governor of selling an appointment as one of the commissioners to organize a new county. It is to be said in the Governor's behalf, that in his report, written more than two months before the charge was brought, he made a sharp attack upon the present system of organizing new counties, and the scoundrels who try to profit by it. This showing proves that there are new things under the sun, for this method of making money is to be seen only in the boundless West. Under the law passed by the Dakota Legislative Assembly, the Governor is required, when-

ever fifty legal voters in an unorganized county

petition for an organization, to appoint three Commissioners. These Commissioners have great powers. They appoint the other county officers, fix the county seat, cannot be suspended or removed by the Governor, and hold office, as their appointees do, until the next general election. This usually gives them time enough to roll up a good debt against the county and organize the offices in the hands of themselves and friends. There has been such a rush of imthe promotion of murder and the support of migration to Dakota that from three to five counties have been clamoring for admission at once, and the Governor has been fairly bombarded with rival petitions and affidavits. He alleges the existence of "a set "of professional county-seat manipulators who "go from one county to another for the sole "purpose of grabbing a county seat or speculating in the purchase of county records, or 'leasing or building county buildings not actually required for the transaction of the "county business." The tricks that are practised would not discredit a municipal ring. If there are fifty voters in the county, there will probably be three or four petitions, each bearing more than that number of names, and each favoring a certain set of commissioners who, it is known, will select a certain quarter-section, in which the chief petitioners are interested, for a county seat. Public meetings, consisting of half a dozen persons, pass resolutions and send them to the Governor. Affidavits and counter-affion attempt to rush provisions upward has been | davits pour in, chagging all hands with former horse-stealings and other crimes in the States. In one case the Governor appointed, on what were found to be forged papers, one man who improvement there is. Cotton advanced a little, did not reside in the county, and it was discovered that fraudulent county warrants to the amount of \$30,000 and school bonds to the amount of \$4,500 had been put upon the market. It was claimed by same that the total amount of both issued would nearly reach \$200,000. less for the crop year than those of the year | Over \$2,000 had been given out in warrants to newspapers for stationery for the county, in which there was not ten times that amount of taxable property. One of the older countles was baded with a debt of over \$500 .-It is claimed, however, that, through special care taken in the selection of commissioners, organized in the past three or four years have

any considerable debt. The possibility of throwing greater safeguards this, Mr. Watterson could tell the Governor exactly But the market afterward became very strong, frequent consequence of such frands is the re- the South indirectly by talking about Connecticut pudiation of the debts, with all the demoralization that flows from it, or where the people bear in mid-winter, 25 cents for provisions and their burden of debt they feel that they have

THE ADULTERATION OF MILK. According to a recent dispatch from Montgomery, o this State, a very flagrant case of adulterating milk has just been discovered there. A milk-condensing establishment had been for some time unable to make an article that would satisfy its customers, and at last was compelled to suspend busiwork together for their common interest, and | ness. But in the meantime some of the milk from each of the dairies which supplied the factory had been put aside and submitted to analysis, and the result was a report from the chemist "that the milk contained in several of the cans had been diluted with from five tosix quarts of water, to which a mixture of borax and salt petre had been added to conceal the adulteration." The dishenest farmers who were guilty of this deliberate and systematic fraud evidently possessed only that "little learning" which Pope says is " a dangerous thing." They had found out how to adulterate their milk so that the ordipary tests would not detect the sophistication, but they did not know that their tricks would speil all the milk with which theirs was mixed, and so would compel an investigation certain to result in their discomiture. Adulteration of milk, under any circumstances, is

one of the basest forms of fraud. It is worse than the adulteration of quiniae, for which a French druggist was recently punished so severely. It is a ouscienceless tampering with the food of children. infants, and sick and delicate people. It is putting poison into the months of the most helpless and innocent portions of the community. Men who are capable of deliberately adulterating milk may justly se suspected of willingness to perpetrate almost any meanness for the sake of money, provided it did not involve any personal danger. It would seem also that the penalties for this kind of adulteration ought to be made so severe as to be deterrent, for though on its face the act may appear no more than a common misdemeanor, yet milk is so necessary to the maintenance of life in its earliest stages, that those who pollute and deteriorate it may at any time be guilty of constructive homicide. We hope that the Montgomery cases will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

In spite of the meagreness of the salaries of the Federal judicuary, to which the resignation of Judge McCrary has just drawn attention, there are always persons to be found who will take the places. Judge McCrary had hardly mailed his cosignation to the President before it was announced that there might be a vacancy in the Senatorial representation from Minnesota through Mr. Mc-Millan's possible appointment as Circuit Judge. It is suggested that Mr. McMillan is notlikely to be reelected, and be might be ready to take an honorable life position with a salary larger than that of stor. Whereupon the Minnesota politicians are already dehating who ought, in that case, to become Senator. This illustrates Occidental enterprise, for Judge McCrary's resignation does not take effect untit March 1.

There has been a great improvement of late years habit of holding as a means of utilizing their them understand in a moment of panic. But the into competition with similar makes in the North, unemployed funds, would readily account for an tariff of rates adopted for theatre insurance by the causing their production to be far less profitable."

for specially safe construction.

The Hon, H. H. Carlton, of the Georgia Legislature, who lately announced a plan for getting rid of the surplus revenue in paying for the Southern slaves, the XIVth Amendment to the contrary notwithstanding, seems to be a little frightened at the sound of his own voice. He says, in a second talk on the subject: "I did not say that it was policy to urge now the payment for slave property, but when the question was broached I did assert that I believed the day would come when the South would secure this act of justice. The country is not ready for it yet, and it would be very poor policy to urge it now." What Mr. Carlton said was, as reported in the first person in The Atlanta Constitution: "It seems to me a most opportune time, for the Government Treasury is in a most healthy and plethoric condition. Let the restitution be made, and then reconciliation, true and genuine, will be speedy and complete." This had the thorough ring of "the old flag and an appropriation," and Mr. Carlton ought to deny it specifically if he wants as to believe that he did not say it.

Washington dispatches to some of the Western newspapers are saying that Southern Democrati Congressmen are urging their National Commit tee to hold the National Convention in Baltimore Wheeling or Louisville as a compliment to the South. Also that the feeling in favor of taking the candidate for Vice-President from the South pron ises to gather force as time passes. (THE THEBUNE was fiercely denounced by some of the Southern newspapers, by the way, for merely mentioning that this latter feeling existed.) If the convention is to go South, we respectfully suggest Charleston as the place. A good many members of the Charles ton convention of 1860 would be there, including General Benjamin F. Butler, and the gathering would remind the country forcibly that while time has its whirligigs, mutations and things, the Demo cratic party remains pretty much the same.

The woman who accompanied O'Donnell on his voyage to South Africa has generally been referred to as his wife. His comesel were apparently anxlous to have the jury think for this would explain their neglect to call her as a witness during the recent trial, the wife's testimony not being admissible in such cases under English law, Mr. Sullivan officiously corrects this false impression by blurting out the fact Lat his client had met this woman in Donegal, after separating from his wife in America, and had enticed her to fellow him to the Cape, promising to marry her there. Having told so much unnecessary trath about a weak and staful woman, he makes a clumsy effor: to translate her silence during the trial as sublime devotion to moral principle. He says that she knew that she could save her paramour's life by testifying that she had seen a pistol in Carey's hand, but this she would not do, for the simple reason that she had only heard a little noise on the floor, and had not seen the weapon, her face having been aver ed at the fatal moment. "The people of Tyrconnetl," Mr. Sultivau exclairas, "may claim with pride the humble heroine of religion and truth-Susan Gallagher, the Irish Jeanie Deans!' Ail women with a grop of Irish blood in their vein ought to resent the imputation that a creature destitute of virtue, who was accompanying another woman's husband across seas under a vague promise of a marriage that would not be considered valid by the priests of her and his Church was in any sense a heroine of religion. The origial Jeanie Deans was a pure and honest woman who refused to perjure herself even for the sake of saving her innocent sister's life. She is a lofty type of indexible rectitude, loyalty to trath and innoence of life. The comparison is not one for which cither Scotch or Irish women have any reason to be grateful to this indiscreet lawyer.

It is diliticult to break the habit of being humor ous. The story goes that when the late O. P. Morton started out as a public speaker he made a good many jokes, and an older and wiser man advised him that it would be better to "pound the table and look solema." Proctor Kuett, for example, has never been able to shake off the reputation and the methods of a humorist since his Dulath speech. The temptation was too strong for him, even in composing his first message as Governor of Kentucky, and he could not refrain from inserting an exquisitely humorous passage, in which he denonneed the "fashionable falsehood" that there is 'a lawless contempt for buman life" among the people of Kennicky. Nobody has quite charged morders, he has done some plain talking about the lack of respect for human life in the South. Governor Knott might read the back files of The Courner-Journal.

It must be said that the principle of cremation has not made the progress in this country which its advocates hoped for. The Americans are quick to accept new ideas-for cremation is to us a new idea but here is one that does not seem to commend itself to them. It stands about where it did when the Le Moyne farmace was built. Now and then some act of cremation or the formation of a new society is hailed as a sign of "progress," but they are isolated incidents rather than indications of any general change in sentiment upon this subject. One of these is the an conncement that a new furnace is to be built, and an association has been formed, in Washington, D. C. It is suggested that, if the new furnace can be made more tolerable in its appearance and surroundings than that in Pennsylvania, and the process of cremation can be reasonably private rather than revoltingly public, as the rule has seemed to be heretofore, there would be a much more general resort to cremation. Sentiment, however, blds fair to stand in the way a long time-perhaps forever. The place of the grave in the affections, literature and history of mankind cannot be ceded at once to an urn of ashes. Yet very strong testimony as to the superiority of cremation over burial is given by the medical men who superintended the recent cremation of Dr. Hanham, in England. His wife and mother had been cremated before him, and the family furnace-a term which may become as well accepted, perhaps, as the family burying ground-was used. Dr. Comyns Leach de clares that "the two processes, when considered with regard to the safety of the living, do not bear comparison," and predicts that the adoption of remation is only a matter of time.

NOTES ABOUT INDUSTRY AND TRADE, COTTON MANUFACTURE AT THE SOUTH.-Pos-

thly the politicians who represent the South (by the grace of shot-guns or otherwise) may find it well o consider the fact that there are now 314 cotton wills at the South, against 180 in 1880. While the politicians aforesaid are denouncing protection, the South seems to be profiting by it. The data are from the Manufacturers' Record, which gives something like an official report of the name, ocation and enpacity of every cotton mill, embracing 1,276,422 spindles, against 713,989 in 1880, and 24.873 leoms, against 15 222 in 1880. It is computed that since the census was taken \$20,000,600 has been invested by the South in cotton machinery, and that the yearly product has risen from \$21,000,000 in value to \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000. North Carolina gains most in number of mills, and Georgia most in productive capacity. The Financial Chronicle, in its latest annual cotton review, believed that the total spindles at the South had increased to 860,000 September 1, 1883, but apparently did not include as part of "the South" some State or States included The Record, The total has grown so rapidly, however, that it would not strange if the estimates had lagged behind a little. The aggregate for the whole country is now said to be 12,660,000 spindles, a gain of about 2,007,000 since 1880; if so the South has in the precau ions taken against fire and for the one-tenth of the whole, whereas in 1880 it had safety of audiences in the New-York theatres. The about one-fifteenth. According to The Chronicle, printing of the exits on the programmes teaches the andience quietly what it might be hard to make grades of goods chiefly produced there have come

our theatres, it seems, are allowed a reduced rate | own present disadvantage, by means of a protective tariff which the Southern politicians denounce without ceasing. Was there ever such tyranny f

PITSBURG HELPING BELGIUM .- In economics, is is not "an ill wind that blows nobody good," but it is no wind at all. The glass-workers of Pittsburg have been idle for some months, and Consul Wilson reports from Brussell, "Had it not the unexpected increase in the demand for giass from the United States, the Belgian manufacturers of this article would doubtless be in the same condition as the workers in iron and other metals." Prior to the invention of trades unions, it was not considered wise for a man to "bite off his nose to suite his face."

IRON AND STEEL .- The Bulletin of the Iron and Steel Association estimates that the production of pig iron in 1883 "was equal to that of 1882, but did not exceed it." The data published, however, lead to an impression that there may appear some increase when the full accounts are made up. For the production for the first half of 1883 was 40,357 tons more than for the first half of 1882, and the number of furnaces in blast November 1 was only three less than July 1. Considering that everal of small capacity had stopped, while nearly as many of larger capacity had started, it would eem not improbable that the production of the last milf year may be found larger than the estimate. The consumption is computed at 4,948,323 tons in 883, including about 325,000 tons imported. Of steel rails it is supposed that 1,200,000 gross tons were made, against 1,304,392 tons in 1882. If the production of iron rails also declined to 100,000 ons, as is supposed, the total consumption during the year was about 1, 100,000 tons, against 1,708,000 tons in 1882.

TIN PLATES.-It is noticed in dispatches as an nexpected fact that many of the manufacturers of canned goods who were extremely opposed to an advance in the duty on tiu plates at the last session of Congress have now written letters strong y favoring that increase. The reason they give is that events have convinced them that cheaper unterial for their manufacture can be obtained in this country in no other way than by slimulating ome production. In 1883 we must have imported about 246,000 tons of tin plates; Great Britain done sent us 201,760 tons in the eleven months ending November 30. The manufacturers who have toped for cheaper material begin to consider that, with so many iron milis standing idle in this country, the production of tin plates might quickly be developed that we should not need to pay Great Britain alone \$19,100,000 in a single year for that article.

REAL ESTATE.-The conveyances of real estate in his city last year were for \$165,192,848, against 8174,653,227 in 1882. As the total taxable valuaion of real estate is about \$1,080,000.000, it would seem that about fifteen per cent of the property changes hands in a year, though the undervaluation in stated consideration may not be as great as in valuation for taxing purposes.

FIGHERIES OF NEW-ENGLAND,-The annual reort of the Boston Fish Bureau, as telegraphed, needs some explanation. It is stated that the total eatch of "the New-Eugland fleet" in 1883 was 226,685 barrels of mackerel, against 378,863 barrels in 1882, a decrease of 152,178; and 1,051,608 mintals of ground tish, including cod, haddock, take, pollock and cusk, against 888,811 in 1882, on increase of 162,794 quintals. But the census of 1850 states that the total catch of the New-England tates in that year was 92,716,063 lbs. mackerel, and 311,843,962 lbs. of the ground fish above named, of which Massachusetts alone produced 205,736,788 lbs. ground fish and 61,422,608 lbs. nackerel. If the telegraphed statement refers to the "total eatch," it is surprisingly small for the whole New-England fleet, and, as to ground fish even for Massachusetis alone. If it is intended to over only the dried or pickled product, which was 62,122,008 lbs. ground fish and 29,684,200 lbs. unckerel for Massachusetts alone in 1880, the figares would be more reasonable, and would imply a production not greatly different from that of 1880 for all New-England, though far below that of 1882 as to mackerel.

PERSONAL.

Judge Wooten, of Delaware, is seriously ill at his

ome in Georgetown. It is reported that Mr. George Augustus Sala has min grown tired of England and will soon go to ustralia on a lecturing tour,

On their way to the South Père Hyaciuthe-Loyson and wife spent a couple of days in Washington, where Mme, Loyson was once a newspaper corre-Sergeaut Bates is still "promoting moral and

patriotic citizenship" in his peculiar way. He is now tramping through Georgia with an American dag in one hand and the hand of his son in the other. It does not hurt the flag any, and the people ook on with careless apathy.

Governor Robinson, of Massachusetts, was asked few days ago why he did not make his son his private secretary. "Because," he answered, "I hink too much of my boy to set him riding on top ink too much of my boy to set him rading on top a bubble. He must prepare for honorable work life; besides, my family are not going to be fitted

"Governor McLane, of Maryland," says a correspondent of The Philadelphia Times, " has a long line of distinguished ancestry. His grandfather, Colonel Allen McLane, was born in Philadelphia on August 8, 1746, and at the beginning of the Revolution held an estate in Philadelphia worth \$15,000, the whole of which he sacrificed in the service. He was par icularly identified with the lines about Philadelphia during the British occupation-a captain of cavalry-and expected to do the most important scouting duty, especially in intercepting the marke: people. He sent many a spy into the city disguised as a farmer of Bucks and Chester, and loaded down with vegetables and fowls taken and loaded down with vegetables and fowls taken from a non-combatant's poultry-yard and garden. Sometimes his men sold horse-meat in Philadelphia for beef meat that a British trooper had straddled in the flesh until an American bullet dismounted him, and British gold thus carned must have been doubly valuable to McLane's rough riders. The gallant Captain's feats of war were namerous, and the legends concerning some of them are still fresh and vivid. Once, in 1778, as he was on his way at day break to ioin Captain Craig in an attack on the cueny, he fell into an ambuscade near Frankford. His company were far in the rear; only four troopers were with him. One of them suddenly cried out, 'Captain, the Britisht's and his mate spurred their horses and galloped away."

Los ANGELES, Jan. 6.—Major-General Hancock

Los ANGULES, Jan. 6.-Major-General Hancock left here to-day for the East, via the Sunset route,

GLNERAL NOTES.

Der New-York Republikaner, a German Republican weekly published in this city, proposes to five especial prominence this year to the issue of Pro portance to German-American mechanics and artisans. The K-publikaner is edited by J. C. J. Beyland.

The Boston Budget, published every Sunday in Boston, has passed into the hands of a company of which J. D. Dwyer is president. A glance at its well-filled columns shows that in all the departments of news and in comment, criticism, incident, gossip and fiction as well, it resents the attractive variety and lightness of touch high have become indispensable to the success of a Sam-

Some light is thrown upon the question whether or not hanging is painful, by the experience of a thickwitted farm laborer in England several years ago. A number of men were one day discussing an execution which had just taken place at Liverpool, when one of them expressed a desire to learn what banging was like. His companions were ready to gratify him, and he was gathered. But they left him too long in this situs on. gathered. But they left thin down he sank to the floor and when at last they left bith down he sank to the floor to all appearances stone dead. However, after a long in-terval he began to revive, to their grout relies, and at-length he sat ap and starred widdly about him. Then one of all companions asked: "wall, from how did tace like hearing?" "Hey, man," answered from, with a statter, "blanding's nothing; it's coming to life again that's ter-rible."

An announcement is made from Stevens Institute of Technology of considerable importance to no chanical engineering science. A Noteman rotary engine was placed there recently for experimental purposes and accomplished results which Professor Taurston states in his report will probably surprise other engineers as much as they surprised himself. The tests consisted in the dotermination of the gross and not power of the engine by